The idea for the journal *Stroke* was conceived in a private conversation between Dr Irving S. Wright, first chairman of the Coordinating Committee for a Nationwide Stroke Program, and Dr Clark H. Millikan, second chairman of that committee, which took place during the Fifth Princeton Conference on Stroke, January 5–7, 1966. They enthusiastically agreed that there was a need for such a journal. It seemed likely that the Coordinating Committee for a Nationwide Stroke Program would become the Stroke Council of the American Heart Association (AHA). Such a council would provide a logical administrative structure on which to found the journal. In December 1966, the Central Committee of AHA approved the request for council status for *Stroke*, and the AHA Board of Directors took final official action on January 14, 1967, with Clark H. Millikan as chairman of the new Stroke Council.

The Stroke Council met in New York City on January 27, 1967. Among many items on the agenda, the council discussed the pros and cons of starting a professional journal: *Stroke*. Dr Millikan was empowered to appoint a committee to further study the need for such a journal. He appointed Drs A.B. Baker, Alfred P. Fishman, John W. Goldschmidt, John S. Meyer, and James L. O'Leary, with Irving S. Wright as chairman. Dr Millikan was a member ex officio. This committee met May 8, 1967 at the AHA office in New York City; staff present included Campbell Moses, MD (Executive Director of AHA), John A. Hagan, and Fanny L. Bluh as recorder. After full discussion, the committee approved in principle the establishment of a journal in the field of cerebrovascular disease with a representative administrative cognizant of the interests of the American Heart Association, the American Neurological Association, and the American Academy of Neurology. On September 22, 1967, Dr Wright met with the Publications Committee of the AHA, following which (December 15, 1967) a subcommittee of the AHA Publications Committee met with Drs Wright, Millikan, Meyer, and Goldschmidt. The interaction was favorable concerning the idea of the new journal, and on February 23, 1968, Eugene Braunwald, chairman of the Publications Committee of AHA, came to the AHA Central Committee with the recommendation that they approve the publication of a journal of excellence in the area of stroke, and that this new journal be entitled *Stroke: A Journal of Cerebral Circulation*. This recommendation was unanimously approved. Because final official approval had to come from the AHA president and the AHA Board of Directors, Dr Wright, a past president of AHA, wrote (March 4, 1968) an extraordinarily effective letter to Dr Lewis January, president of AHA. Soon thereafter came a favorable decision from the Board of Directors and AHA president January. Dr Braunwald, representing the AHA Publications Committee, asked Dr Millikan to be the founding editor of the new journal; Dr Millikan accepted after full discussion and approval by administrative personnel at Mayo Clinic. An Editorial Board was duly appointed, and the first meeting of this board occurred December 12, 1969, at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Volume 1, number 1, in January-February 1970, was the first issue of the new journal. On the introductory page was the following statement: “*Stroke: A Journal of Cerebral Circulation* brings together reports of clinical and basic investigation of any category of cerebrovascular disease, or the cerebral circulation, from many disciplines including neurology, internal medicine, radiology, pathology, vascular physiology, rehabilitation, neuro-ophthalmology, neurosurgery, neuropsychology, and vascular surgery.” The Editor in Chief was Clark H. Millikan, Rochester, Minn, and Associate Editors were A.B. Baker of the University of Minnesota and Fletcher McDowell of Cornell Medical School.

The initial editorial, entitled “A New Journal,” was by Dr Millikan, who dramatized the kaleidoscope of personnel who might enter the hospital room of a patient with cerebral infarction due to an acute occlusion of a cerebral artery. Twenty-eight categories were listed. It was noted that “the lack of a journal to place under one cover manuscripts dealing with all of the facets is a gap to be filled.” The responsibility for the journal was delegated from the Publications Committee of the AHA to the editorial staff of the new journal and the publication’s office staff of the AHA, with the guidance and assistance of personnel from the Council on Cerebrovascular Disease of the AHA. The objectives of the new journal were as follows: (1) to produce a journal with contents directed specifically to the varied components of stroke and the cerebral circulation; (2) to provide an outlet and knowledgeable reader population for investigators whose cerebrovascular research is related to physiology, epidemiology, pathology, anatomy, rheology, chemistry, genetics, and other disciplines; (3) to act as a bridging and communications mechanism between the many groups of health professionals with a major interest in stroke.

It had already been decided to publish “News From the AHA” in each issue of the new journal, a decision that time proved to be a good one. Looking back at volume 1, number 1, the material on the inside page of the cover is itself unique. Under the heading “A Dilemma of the Aged” is a picture of Sir Winston Churchill with text from an article by Walter Alvarez describing episodes that Dr Alvarez thought might...
ment that the AHA's newest award, the Irving S. Wright Special Merit Award, 1981); National Stroke Association (President, 1961); American Neurology Association (1st Vice Presi-

have been “transient cerebral ischemia.” Thus, the journal
was started.

The first issue of volume 3 (1972) contained the announce-
ment that the AHA’s newest award, the Irving S. Wright
Award for Young Investigators in Stroke and Cerebral
Vascular Disease, was won by Dr G.F. Molinari, Assistant
Professor of Neurology at the University of Rochester. His
article “Septic Cerebral Embolism” was published in the next
issue of Stroke along with a special article summarizing the
Eighth Princeton Conference on Neurovascular Disease,
which was prepared by the editor. The May-June issue for
that year included the initial manuscript produced by the Joint
Committee for Stroke Facilities. This was an organization
sponsored by the Regional Medical Program and included
leaders of professional and government groups involved in
stroke diagnosis, treatment, and research.

Representatives of 17 national professional and voluntary
health associations and organizations met in July 1968 and
agreed that the American Neurological Association was the
most appropriate group to coordinate efforts of all interested
organizations in the development of guidelines for the care of
stroke patients. The ultimate product of the committee was
massive and was initially divided into 10 sections for
publication.

The first issue of the journal for 1973 contained the article
“Sympathetic Cerebral Vessel Construction Blocked by Ad-
renergic Alpha Receptor Antagonists,” which won the second
Irving S. Wright Award for Dr Louis G. D’Alecy. The
July-August issue had in it 2 often-referenced articles, which
were (1) “Dexamethasone as Treatment in Cerebral Vascular
Disease: A Controlled Study in Acute Cerebral Infarction” by
Bauer and Tellez and (2) “Cerebral Apoplexy (Stroke)
Treated With or Without Prolonged Artificial Hyperventila-
tion” by Christensen, Paulson, Olesen, Alexander, Skinhøj,
Dam, and Lassen. In the first of these, there was no signifi-
cant difference between those patients receiving dexametha-
sone and those receiving placebo therapy, while in the second
report, the clinical course and mortality rate showed no
statistically significant difference between the groups.
The ventilation treatment was followed by a high rate of pulmo-
nary complications.

In the second issue of Stroke in 1974 was a report by a
study group on transient ischemic attack (TIA) criteria and
detection (one of the subdivisions of the Joint Committee for
Stroke Facilities) chaired by Albert Heyman, MD. The
authors documented the incidence and prevalence of the
disorder, provided definitions and criteria for diagnosis, and
approached the difficult problem of survey methods for the
detection of TIA in the community. Included in this publica-
tion was a questionnaire for the detection of TIA, which has
been widely used in part. That same issue included the
symposium abstracts for a conference concerning “Platelets,
Thrombosis, and Inhibitors” held in Honolulu, Hawaii, in
December 1973. One of the abstracts contained the statement,
“Drugs acting on platelets are attractive because of the
simplicity of their administration, their freedom from labora-
tory control, and their reduced liability to bleeding compared
with conventional anticoagulation. Their ultimate place in
therapy will depend on further controlled trials in high-risk
patients.”

The year 1975 opened with a report from the Joint
Committee for Stroke Facilities XII: “Computed Tomogra-
phy in the Management of Cerebral Vascular Disease.” The
article contained only 4 references: 2 from the *British Journal of Radiology* concerning the first CT scanner, 1 from the Mayo Clinic concerning the second scanner ever built, and the other from Massachusetts General Hospital about the use of the third scanner ever built. The conclusions in an article in *Stroke* included the notion that “computed tomography is being developed as a potentially valuable diagnostic tool for identification of cerebral vascular disease, particularly for differentiation from nonvascular mass lesions, and for distinguishing between an infarct and an intracerebral hematoma.”

In the May-June issue, the Stroke Council of the AHA identified the offering of student clerkships in cerebral vascular disease to institutions in which clinical training in stroke under qualified supervision was available to medical students. The objective of this clerkship program was to stimulate interest, knowledge, and investigative work by medical students in cerebral vascular disease. The most important news was that the Stroke Council decided to separate its scientific sessions from the AHA annual meeting. The reasons given for this change were that the scientific sessions on cerebral vascular disease had been extremely poorly attended and there had been a major lack of visibility of the Stroke Council as a leader in the scientific field of cerebral vascular disease at the annual AHA meeting. A date was announced for the first Scientific Session of the Stroke Council for February 27 and 28, 1976, in Dallas, Tex. It was also stated that the abstracts for the papers to be presented at the meeting would be printed in *Stroke*. The registration fee for the meeting was to be $25. In September-October appeared “A Classification and Outline of Cerebral Vascular Disease II,” a 51-page report by an ad hoc committee established by the Advisory Council for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, chaired by Clark H. Millikan, MD. Among many other things, this classification contained the definitions and descriptions of clinical stages of stroke, which have been included in the World Health Organization classification of stroke. The final issue for 1975 contained an announcement that read, “The first Joint Meeting on Stroke and Cerebral Circulation is scheduled for February 27 and 28, 1976 at the AHA National Center in Dallas, Texas. The sessions are sponsored by the Stroke Council of the American Heart Association, the Cerebral Vascular Surgery Section of the American Association of Neurological Surgeons, the Canadian Stroke Society of the Canadian Heart Association and the Society for Vascular Surgery. The registration fee is $40, which includes lunch and dinner.”

The first issue of *Stroke* in 1976 (which was to be Dr Millikan’s final year as editor) relayed the information that the domestic subscription rate for the journal was to continue at $25 per year. The March-April issue contained a remarkable report of the Joint Committee for Stroke Facilities (number 13) concerning cerebral circulation and metabolism in stroke. This tour de force contained 419 references and was authored by Scheinberg, Meyer, Reivich, Sundt, and Waltz.

The last issue of *Stroke* in 1976 saw the initial appearance of the name V.C. Hachinski as an author in this new journal. With John Norris, he wrote an article entitled “Intensive Care Management of Stroke Patients.” All persons interested in any form of cerebral vascular disease should read this article. It is a model of how much valuable information can be obtained by a pair of observers admitting patients to an intensive care stroke unit over a year’s time. Detailed analysis of 103 stroke patients revealed an overall frequency of hypertension of 59%, and 72% had hypertensive, ischemic, or valvular heart disease. Fifty percent of the patients had various cardiac arrhythmias, some of which were responsible for the acute cerebral vascular lesion. These numbers parallel almost exactly my personal experience with several thousand acute stroke patients over the last 50 years. That November-December issue of *Stroke* contained the news that Clark H. Millikan, retiring editor of *Stroke: A Journal of Cerebral Circulation*, was awarded the AHA’s Gold Heart Award. “The presentation at the annual scientific session cited Dr Millikan as a volunteer for more than 20 years, and also as the first Chairman of the Association’s Stroke Council.” As of January 1, 1977, Dr Fletcher McDowell became Editor in Chief of *Stroke*.  

**Key Words:** editorial, stroke